Group A

Group A Map

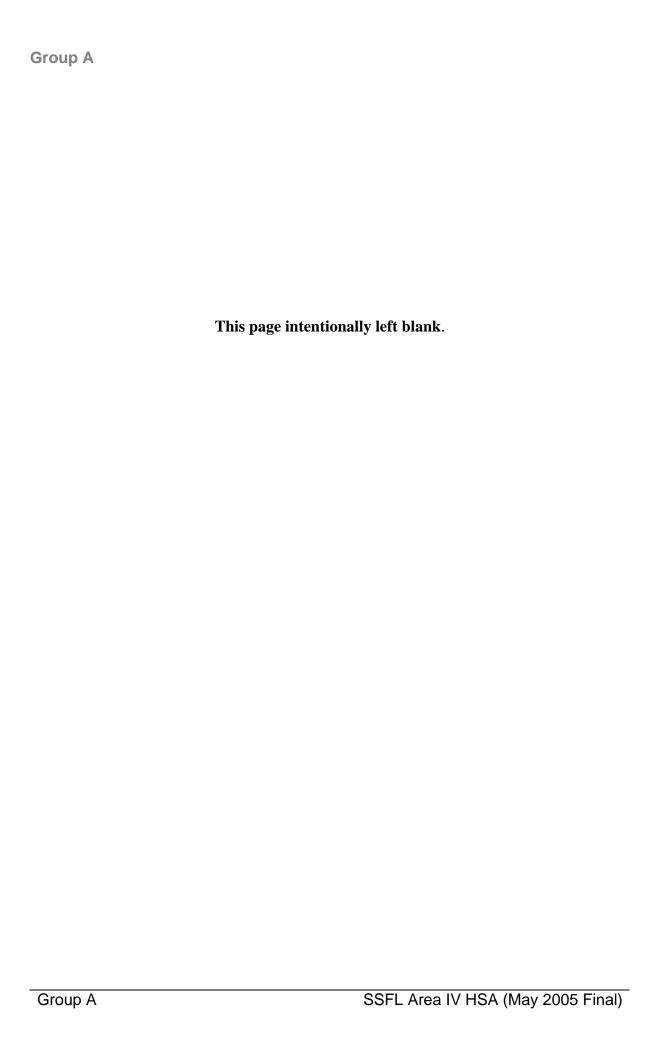
Building 4114

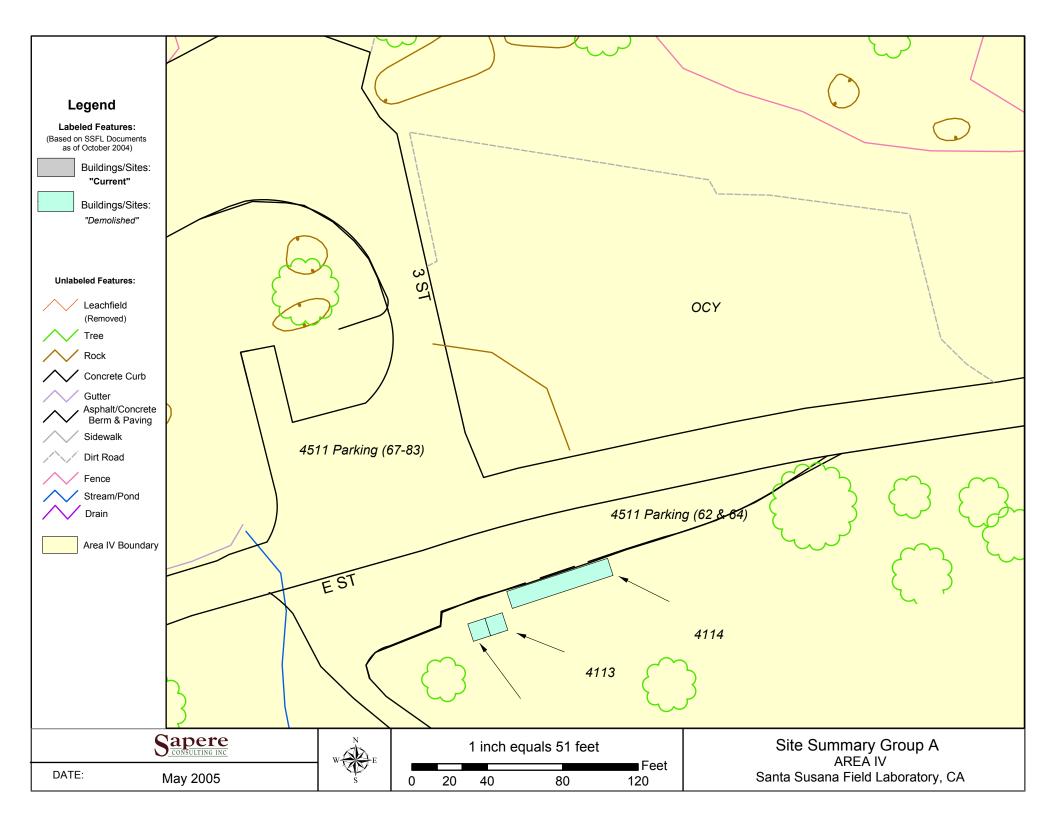
Parking Lot 4511

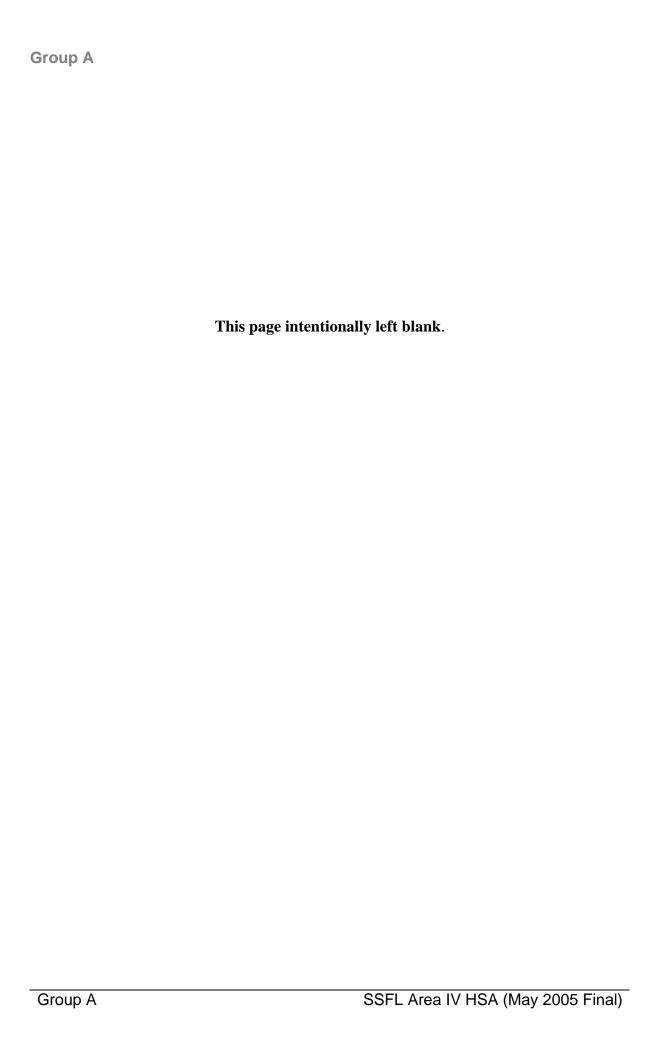
Includes Building 4113, Guard Shack Includes Building 4623, Guard Shack

Old Conservation Yard

Includes Building 4313, Conservation Shack







Site Summary – Building 4114

Site Identification:

Building 4114 Decontamination Trailer

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in approximately 1981.¹
- Building 4114 was designed as a radiological decontamination station for personnel involved in accidents; however, the decontamination trailer was never used for this purpose. ^{2,3,4}
- Demolished in approximately 1992.⁵

Site Description:

• Building 4114 was a trailer located on the 4511 Parking Lot.¹

Relevant Site Information:

• There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4114.³

Radiological Surveys:

- Radiological surveys specific to Building 4114 have not been conducted.
- This site was included in the Area IV Radiological Characterization Survey, conducted in 1994 through 1995.
 - o Scope/Purpose: Designed to locate and characterize any previously unknown areas of elevated radioactivity in Area IV.
 - o Background: 15.6 μR/hr.
 - O Acceptable Limit: Less than 5 μR/hr above background.
 - o The survey found the area to be below acceptable limits.

Status:

• Building 4114 was demolished in approximately 1992.²

- 1- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 2- Personnel Interview, Dan Trippeda, September 10, 2003.
- 3- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 4- Personnel Interview, Bob Tuttle, December 12, 2003.
- 5- Personnel Interview, Phil Rutherford, November 12, 2003.
- 6- Rocketdyne Document, A4CM-ZR-0011, Rev. A, "Area IV Radiological Characterization Survey," August 15, 1996.
- 7- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.

Site Summary - Parking Lot 4511

Site Identification:

Site 4511 Parking Lot At Main Gate Includes Building 4113, Guard Shack Includes Building 4623, Guard Shack

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed prior to 1962.¹
- Site 4511 served as a parking lot for personnel working in the Old Conservation Yard (OCY) and adjacent areas.
- The parking lot is no longer in use.

Site Description:

- Parking Lot 4511 was an asphalt pad that was located between the OCY and Site 4583.
- Serviced by Guard Shack 4113.
- Serviced by Guard Shack 4623.

Relevant Site Information:

• There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Parking Lot 4511.²

Radiological Surveys:

- A radiological survey of the Old Energy Systems Group (ESG) Salvage Yard (Old), Rocketdyne Barrel Storage/Conservation Yard and New Salvage Yard was conducted in 1988.³
 - O Scope/ Purpose: In 1988, the ESG Salvage Yard (also known as the OCY), Barrel Storage/Conservation Yard and former location of 4113 were surveyed for fixed and removable alpha/beta contamination. Ambient gamma exposure rate measurements were taken in the Storage Yards. Soil samples were collected because radioactivity was indicated by exposure rate measurements in the southwest corner of the Barrel Storage/Conservation Yard.
 - o Background: 15 μR/hr.
 - o Acceptable Limit: Less than 5 µR/hr above background.
 - o Average Ambient Gamma: 14.3 μR/hr.
 - o Survey results were below the acceptable limits.

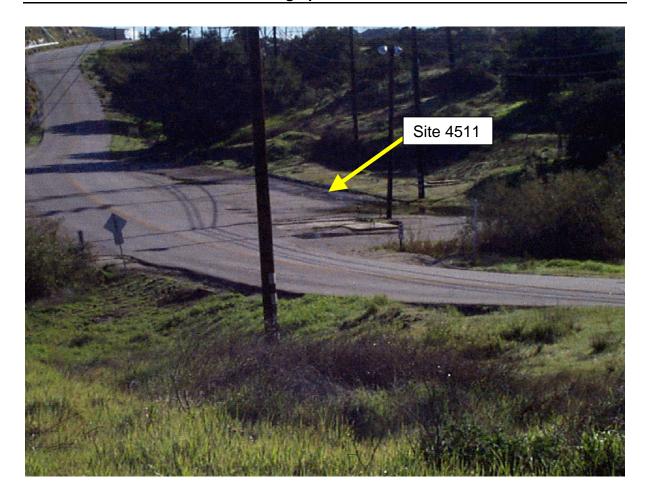
Group A

Status:

• Parking Lot 4511 is no longer in use.

- 1- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 2- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 3- ETEC Document, GEN-ZR-008, "Radiological Survey of the ESG Salvage Yard (Old), Rocketdyne Barrel Storage Yard, and New Salvage Yard (T583)," August 22, 1988.
- 4- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.

Photograph - Site 4511



Group A

This page intentionally left blank.

Site Summary - Old Conservation Yard

Site Identification:

OCY

Rocketdyne Barrel Storage/Conservation Yard Includes Building 4313, Conservation Shack

Operational Use/History:

- This area has been used to support research and development work at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) since the 1950s.¹
- During the 1960s to late 1970s, the OCY was used extensively in support of predominately nuclear-related work.¹
- When the nuclear-related projects came to an end in approximately 1977, the OCY was cleaned, and all salvageable, non-radioactive materials were moved to the New Salvage Yard (Site 4583).
- In late 1969, the OCY was converted to a material storage yard for the Plant Services Department.¹
- In 1986, the OCY was converted to a parking area for trailers and other vehicles. ¹

Site Description:

- The OCY is a natural terrain yard, and did not have a fenced boundary. It is located on an irregular plateau in a mountainous area and is approximately three acres.²
- The Barrel Storage Yard was partially paved, gravel and dirt and is approximately one acre. 1
- Serviced by Conservation Shack 4313.

Relevant Site Information:

- The OCY was used to store salvageable materials from nuclear-related facilities at SSFL from the late 1960s to the late 1970s.¹
- Controls were instituted to prevent storage of radioactively contaminated material in the OCY. Radioactive materials were not deliberately dumped or placed in this area. However, some contamination is known to have occurred.¹
 - On January 15, 1976, a radioactive spill was detected in the OCY. Investigation revealed that a number of barrels (with measurements ranging from 2 mR/hr gamma to 6 mR/hr) were stored on pallets. One particularly rusty barrel was thought to have been the source of the contamination in the area. Despite best efforts, it was never determined where the barrel had come from or exactly what it had contained. All contaminated soil, asphalt, barrels and pallets were removed from the OCY and dispositioned appropriately (A0288).

- When the nuclear-related projects came to an end in approximately 1977, the OCY was cleaned and surveyed.
- It is believed that the Barrel Storage Yard was contaminated by a mixed fission product spill.¹
- In 1989, the site was remediated to remove contamination identified during the 1988 radiological survey.²

Radiological Surveys:

- In 1988, Rocketdyne conducted a radiological Survey of the ESG Salvage Yard (Old), the Rocketdyne Barrel Storage Yard, and the New Salvage Yard (4583).
 - O Scope/ Purpose: The ESG Salvage Yard, OCY and New Salvage Yard were surveyed to determine if any residual radioactive contamination remained as a result of storage operations to confirm that further surveying or decontamination was necessary. The area was surveyed for fixed and removable alpha/beta contamination. Ambient gamma exposure rate measurements were taken in the Storage Yards. Soil samples were collected, because radioactivity was indicated by exposure rate measurements in the southwest corner of the Barrel Storage/Conservation Yard.²
 - O During this survey, ambient gamma exposure measurements within the fenced storage yard indicated a contaminated mud puddle in the southwest corner of the Barrel Storage/Conservation Yard. The value was approximately three times ambient background, above the acceptable limits (5 μR/hr above ambient background). Additional soil samples were collected in this area.
 - o All other areas of the site were below Derived Concentration Guideline Levels for ambient gamma exposure rates.
 - o Soil sampling in the area found the average Cs-137 concentration at 81 pCi/g, which was above the DCGL of 60.4 pCi/g.
- The site was remediated in 1989 to remove contamination found during the 1988 radiological survey. The top four inches of soil were removed from a 20-foot by 20-foot area in the Barrel Storage/Conservation Yard. Confirmation samples were collected.²
 - O Ambient gamma: 2.1 μR/hr above background.
 - o Limit: 5 µR/hr above background.
 - o Average Cs-137 concentration in soil was 13.1 pCi/g.
- In 1993, the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE) conducted a final verification survey of the area. The verification survey included gamma surface scans and soil sampling: ³
 - O Acceptable limit: 5 μR/hr above background (background is 14 μR/hr).
 - o A composite soil sample indicated 0.6 pCi/g for Cs-137, non-detect for Sr-90 and 1.4 pCi/g for U-238.
 - o Acceptable limit: 60.4 pCi/g.

- The California Department of Health Services (DHS) performed verification sampling on September 14, 1995, and found no residual contamination in excess of current limits.⁴
- In March 2000, metal debris was discovered in the hillside of the OCY to the northeast of the remediated area discussed above. The debris was surveyed using beta and alpha instruments and wipes. No radioactive contamination was detected at the debris. Four surface soil samples were taken from the debris field and analyzed for gamma emitting radionuclides.
 - Uranium and thorium daughters were at background levels of 1 pCi/g or less.
 Cs-137 was detected at 0.14, 0.097, 0.18, and 0.071 pCi/g. All samples were within the range of background.
 - o The surrounding 80,000 ft² (grid blocks V28 and V29) were surface scanned for radiation exposure. No elevated areas were detected.⁵
- Twenty-seven soil samples taken at the OCY in April 2002 ranged from non-detect to 2.7 pCi/g (gross Cs-137). All were less than the Cs-137 DCGL of 9.2 pCi/g.⁶

Status:

- DHS concurred with the radiological release of the site in 1995.⁴
- The site is currently undergoing RCRA cleanup.

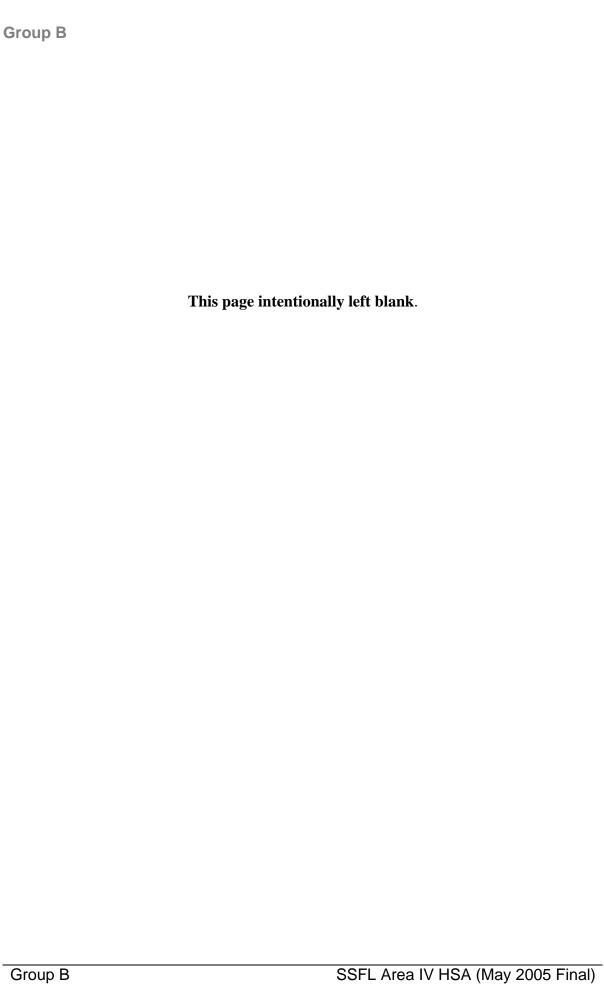
- 1- ETEC Document, GEN-ZR-008, "Radiological Survey of the ESG Salvage Yard (Old), Rocketdyne Barrel Storage Yard, and New Salvage Yard (T583)," August 22, 1988.
- 2- Rocketdyne Report, N704SRR990030, "Final Report, Decontamination and Radiological Survey of the Old Conservation Yard," August 16, 1990.
- 3- ORISE Document, 93/J-107, "Verification Survey of the OCY, Building T064 Side Yard and Building T028, SSFL, Rockwell International, Ventura County, California," Tim Vitkus, October 1993.
- 4- DHS/RHB Letter, "Rocketdyne's letter dated July 6, 1995 with attachments concerning the release of Buildings T029, T028, and OCY," from Gerard Wong (DHS/RHB) to Phil Rutherford, December 21, 1995.
- 5- Boeing Letter from Majelle Lee to Roger Lupo, "Old Conservation Yard Debris Field," May 12, 2000.
- 6- Personnel Interview, Phil Rutherford, January 30, 2005 (Area IV Database for Onsite and Offsite Surveys).
- 7- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 8- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.

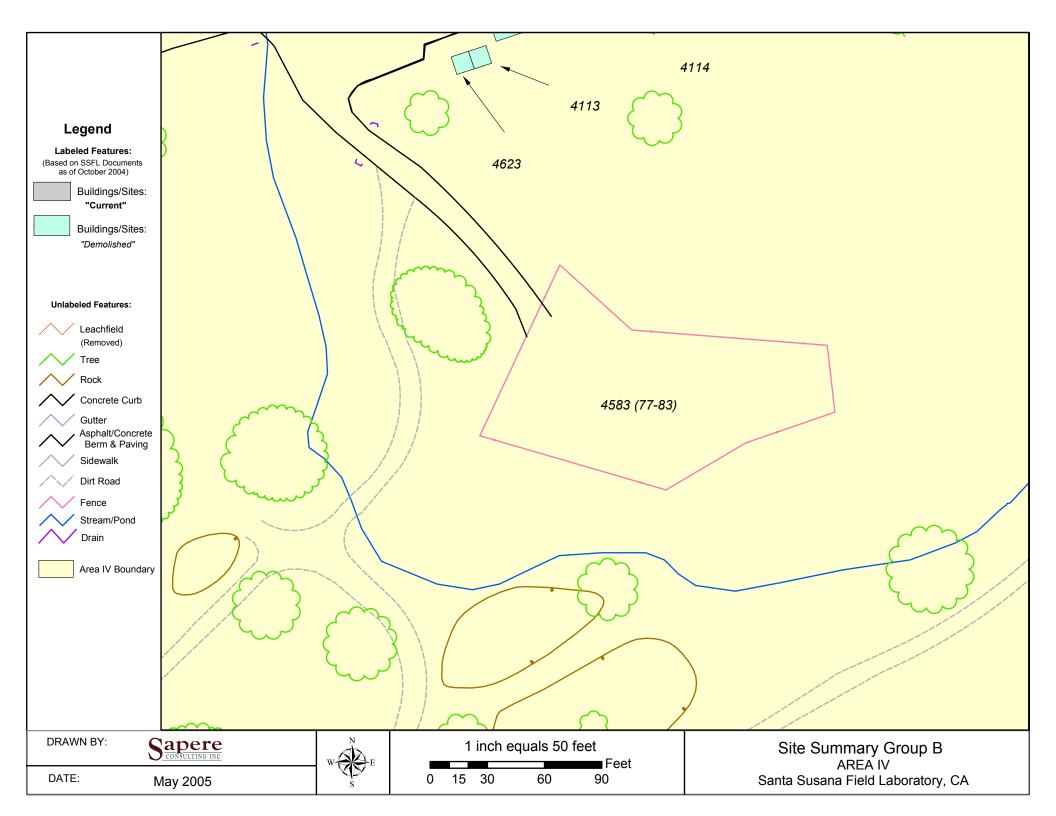
Photograph – Old Conservation Yard (OCY)

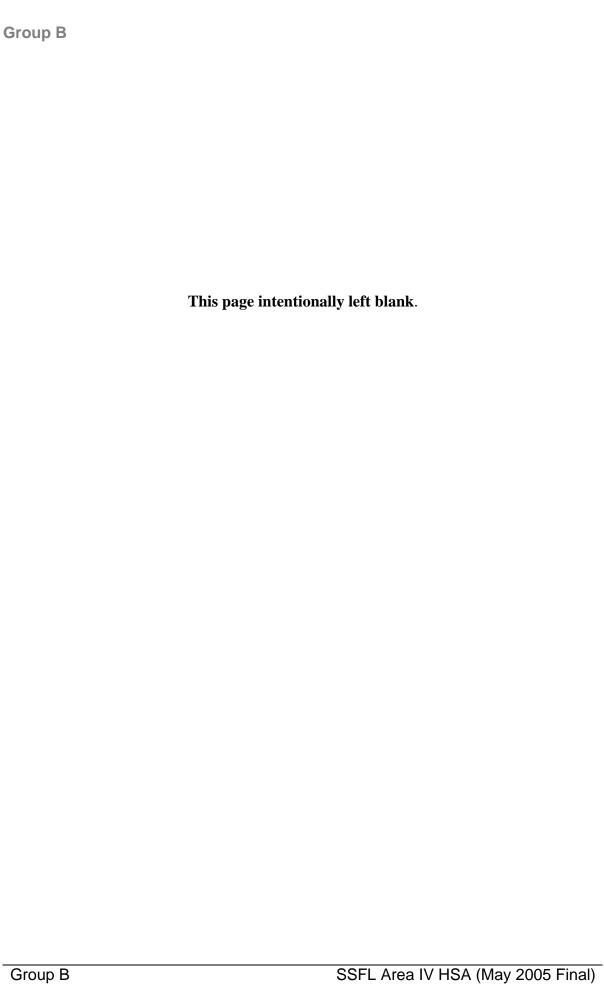


Group B

Group B Map Site 4583, New Salvage Yard







Site Summary - Site 4583, New Salvage Yard

Site Identification:

Site 4583 New Salvage Yard

Operational Use/History:

- This area has been used to support research and development work at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) since 1977.¹
- When the Old Conservation Yard (OCY) and the Old ESG Storage Yard (which was also Site 4583) ceased to be used to support nuclear-related projects in approximately 1977, they were cleaned and all salvageable, non-radioactive materials were moved to the New Salvage Yard.¹
- No longer in use.

Site Description:

- New Salvage Yard was a half-acre area located south of E Street.² It was gravel-covered and fenced.¹
- A surface drainage gully, running near the west boundary line of the New Salvage Yard, drained water pumped from the old Sodium Reactor Experiment (SRE) catch pond (4773).

Relevant Site Information:

- Radiologically contaminated items were not transferred from the OCY or the Conservation Yard to the New Salvage Yard. Radioactive controls were instituted to ensure that no radioactive materials were stored in the New Salvage Yard.¹
- The drainage gully, described above, may have been slightly contaminated, because it carried surface runoff from the SRE to the catch pond.¹

Radiological Surveys:

- In 1988, Rocketdyne conducted a radiological Survey of the ESG Salvage Yard (Old), the Rocketdyne Barrel Storage Yard, and the New Salvage Yard (4583).
 - O The Conservation Yard, OCY, and New Salvage Yard were surveyed to determine if any residual radioactive contamination remained as a result of storage operations to confirm that further surveying or decontamination was necessary.¹ The area was surveyed for fixed and removable alpha/beta contamination.
 - Ambient gamma exposure rate measurements were collected for the New Salvage Yard and the drainage gully to the west.
 - Average ambient surface gamma: 14.7 μR/hr.

Group B

- Background: 15 μR/hr.
- Acceptable Limit: Less than 5 μR/hr above background.
- The survey found the area to be below acceptable limits.

Status:

• The New Salvage Yard is empty and no longer in use.

- 1- ETEC Document, GEN-ZR-008, "Radiological Survey of the ESG Salvage Yard (Old), Rocketdyne Barrel Storage Yard, and New Salvage Yard (T583)," August 22, 1988.
- 2- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 3- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.

Group C

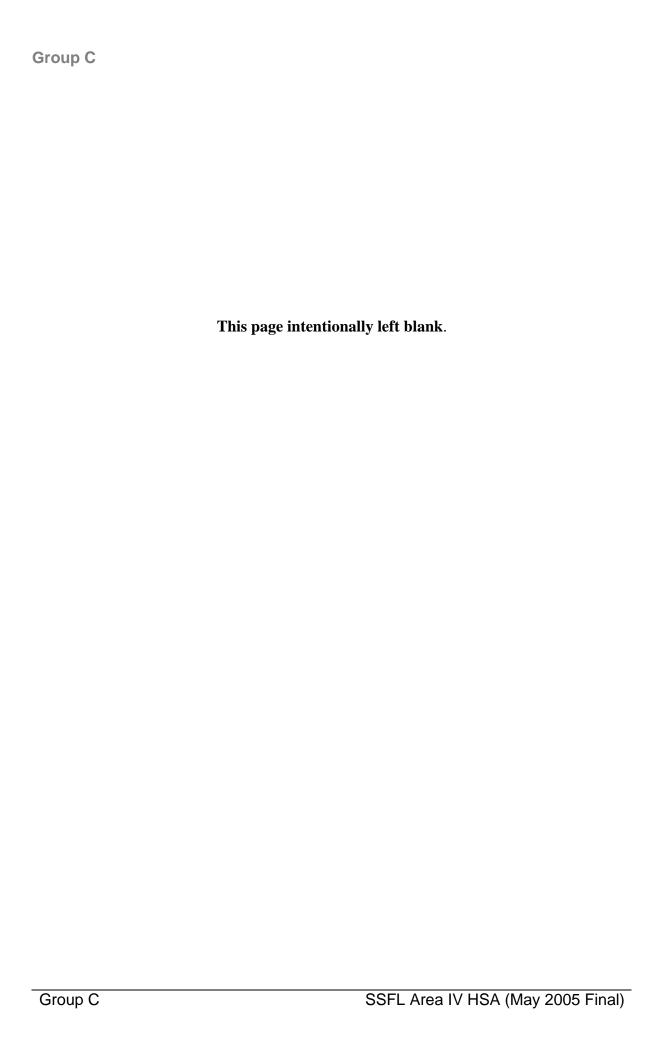
Group C Map

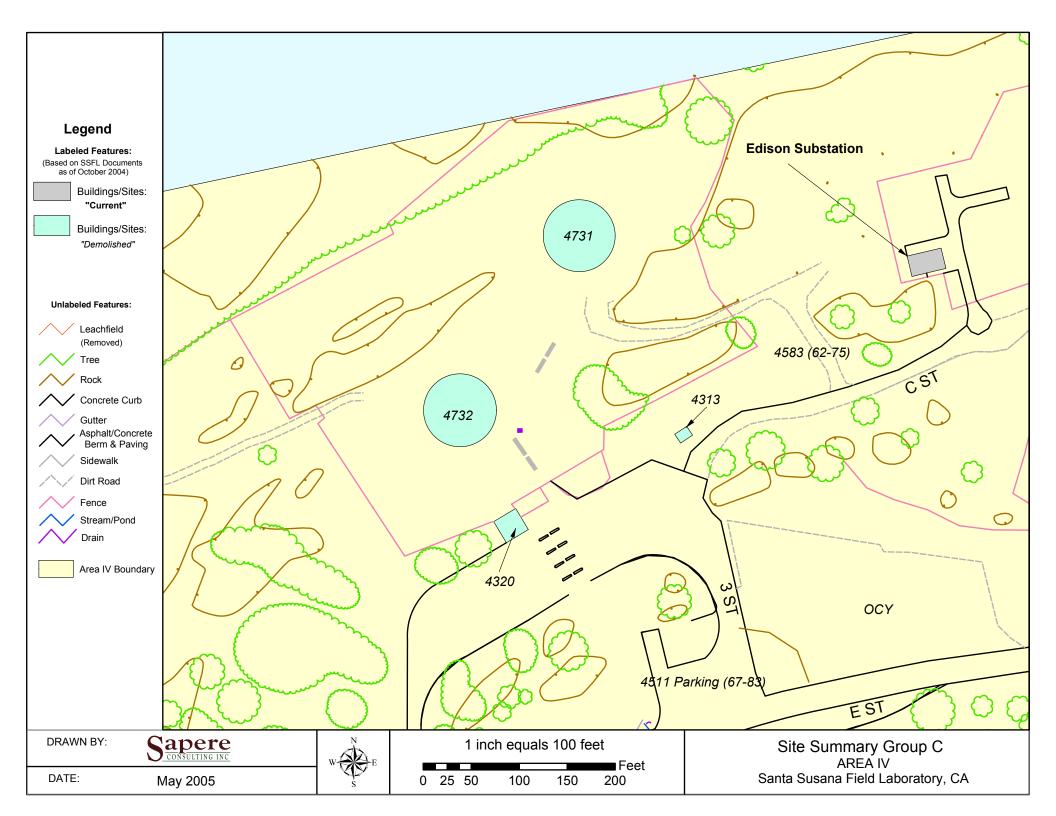
Site 4583, Old ESG Storage Yard

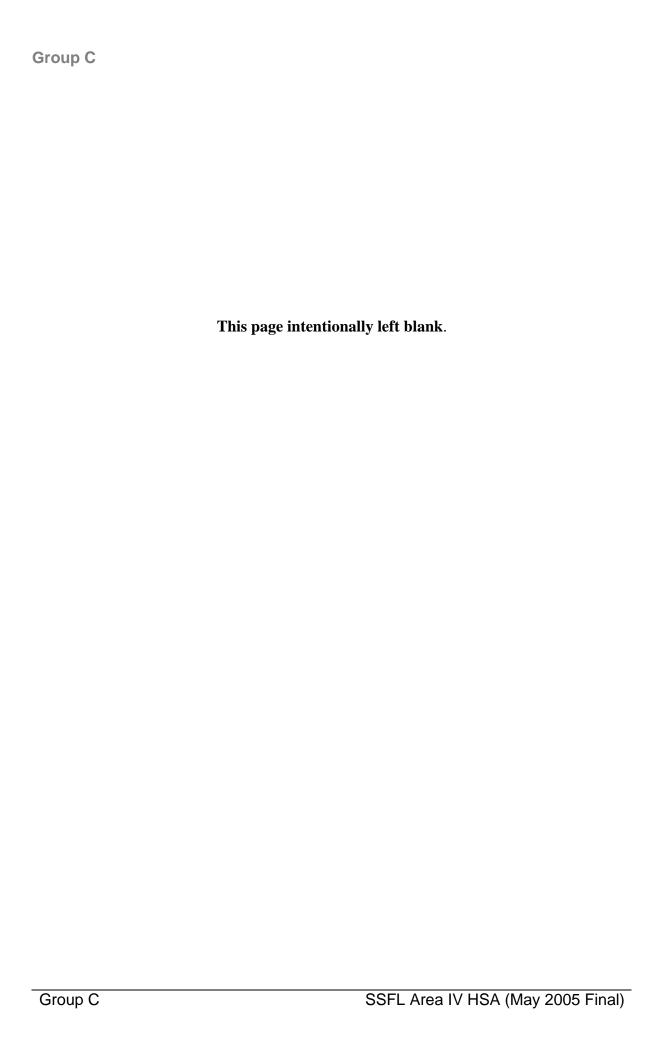
Building 4320

Building 4731

Building 4732







Site Summary – Site 4583, Old ESG Storage Yard

Site Identification:

Site 4583 Conservation Yard Old ESG Storage Yard

Operational Use/History:

- This area has been used to support research and development work at Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) since the 1950s. ¹
- The Old ESG Storage Yard was used extensively during the 1960s to late 1970s predominately in support of nuclear-related work.¹
- When the Old ESG Storage Yard ceased to be used to support nuclear-related projects in approximately 1977, it was cleaned and all salvageable non-radioactive materials were moved to the New Salvage Yard.¹
- In the early 1980s, the Old ESG Storage Yard, which was no longer in use, became the Fuel Oil Tank Farm. The area was fenced in 1982.

Site Description:

• The Old ESG Storage Yard was a three-acre area of mostly natural terrain in the northeastern corner of Area IV, north of C Street. 1,2

Relevant Site Information:

- During various construction, dismantling and refurbishing phases of facilities that supported nuclear-related programs at SSFL, excess salvageable materials were kept primarily in the Old ESG Storage Yard.¹
- Excess materials spread to the surrounding areas, including the Old Conservation Yard, which was located south of the Old ESG Storage Yard. 1
- Since the Old ESG Storage Yard was used to support nuclear-related work, the area was surveyed for radiological contamination on a regular basis.¹
- Deliberate dumping or placing of materials did not occur, but contaminated items (uranium and mixed fission products) were occasionally found during routine radiation surveys.¹

Radiological Surveys:

- In 1988, Rocketdyne conducted a radiological Survey of the ESG Salvage Yard (Old), the Rocketdyne Barrel Storage Yard, and the New Salvage Yard (4583).
 - The Old ESG Storage Yard, OCY, and New Salvage Yard were surveyed to determine if any residual radioactive contamination remained as a result of storage operations to confirm that further surveying or decontamination was

Group C

- necessary. The area was surveyed for fixed and removable alpha/beta contamination.
- Ambient gamma exposure rate measurements were collected for the New Salvage Yard and the drainage gully to the west.
 - Average ambient surface gamma: 14.7 μR/hr.
 - Background: 15 μR/hr.
 - Acceptable Limit: Less than 5 μR/hr above background.
 - The survey found the area to be below acceptable limits.

Status:

• The Old ESG Storage Yard became the Fuel Oil Tank Farm in the early 1980s. The Fuel Tank Farm and associated piping were demolished in 1999.

- 1- ETEC Document, GEN-ZR-008, "Radiological Survey of the ESG Salvage Yard (Old), Rocketdyne Barrel Storage Yard, and New Salvage Yard (T583)," August 22, 1988.
- 2- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 3- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.

Site Summary - Building 4320

Site Identification:

Building 4320 Fuel Oil Control/Pump Building

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in 1977.¹
- Building 4320 sat on a concrete pad and housed four pumps used to pump fuel oil from two tanks (referred to as Buildings 4731 and 4732) to Building 4735, an 86,000gallon day tank located near Building 4008.¹
- Demolished in 1999.²

Site Description:

• Building 4320 was a 500-square-foot structure constructed of prefabricated steel. It sat on a concrete pad and was connected to the tanks by carbon steel pipes ranging from three to six inches in diameter. The entire area was fenced and paved.

Relevant Site Information:

• There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4320.³

Radiological Surveys:

- Radiological surveys specific to Building 4320 have not been conducted, though information about this site was included in the radiological survey of the ESG Salvage Yard (Old).¹
- This site was included in the Area IV Radiological Characterization Survey, conducted in 1994 through 1995.⁴
 - o Scope/Purpose: Designed to locate and characterize any previously unknown areas of elevated radioactivity in Area IV.
 - o Background: 15.6 μR/hr.
 - O Acceptable Limit: Less than 5 μR/hr above background.
 - o The survey found the area to be below acceptable limits.

Status:

• The Tank Farm and associated piping were demolished in 1999.

- 1- ETEC Document, GEN-ZR-008, "Radiological Survey of the ESG Salvage Yard (Old), Rocketdyne Barrel Storage Yard, and New Salvage Yard (T583)," August 22, 1988.
- 2- ETEC Document, GEN-SP-00051, "Removal of Fuel Oil Storage and Distribution System," November 2, 1998.
- 3- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 4- Rocketdyne Document, A4CM-ZR-0011, Rev. A, "Area IV Radiological Characterization Survey," August 15, 1996.
- 5- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.
- 6- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.

Photograph – Building 4320



Group C

This page intentionally left blank.

Site Summary - Building 4731

Site Identification:

Building 4731 1.5 Million Gallon Fuel Oil Storage Tank

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in 1977.
- Building 4731 was located in the Fuel Tank Farm area of the Old ESG Storage Yard (Site 4583).
- A second tank, called Building 4732, was constructed in 1982. The areas surrounding both tanks were fenced.¹
- The tank, referred to as Building 4731, stored fuel that was pumped by the pump station to Building 4735, an 86,000-gallon day tank, located near Building 4008. A control building (Building 4320) was also located at the Fuel Tank Farm.
- Demolished in 1999.²

Site Description:

 Building 4731 had a capacity of 1.5 million gallons, and measured 74 feet in diameter and 48 feet high. It was above ground, vented and constructed of carbon steel. The Fuel Tank Farm also contained a pump station and interconnecting piping systems, a control building, concrete supports and foundations, asphalt paving and chain link fencing.²

Relevant Site Information:

• There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4731.³

Radiological Surveys:

- Prior to construction of the Fuel Tank Farm, the area of the Old ESG Storage Yard was surveyed to confirm that the area was free of radiological contamination.¹
- This site was included in the Area IV Radiological Characterization Survey, conducted in 1994 through 1995.⁴
 - o Scope/Purpose: Designed to locate and characterize any previously unknown areas of elevated radioactivity in Area IV.
 - o Background: 15.6 µR/hr.
 - o Acceptable Limit: Less than 5 µR/hr above background.
 - o The survey found the area to be below acceptable limits.

Group C

Status:

• The Fuel Tank Farm and associated piping were demolished in 1999.²

- 1- ETEC Document, GEN-ZR-008, "Radiological Survey of the ESG Salvage Yard (Old), Rocketdyne Barrel Storage Yard, and New Salvage Yard (T583)," August 22, 1988.
- 2- ETEC Document, GEN-SP-00051, "Removal of Fuel Oil Storage and Distribution System," November 2, 1998.
- 3- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 4- Rocketdyne Document, A4CM-ZR-0011, Rev. A, "Area IV Radiological Characterization Survey," August 15, 1996.
- 5- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.
- 6- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.

Photograph – Building 4731



Group C

This page intentionally left blank.

Site Summary - Building 4732

Site Identification:

Building 4732 1.5 Million Gallon Fuel Oil Storage Tank

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in 1982.
- Building 4732 was located adjacent to Building 4731 in the area of the Old ESG Storage Yard.¹
- The tank, referred to as Building 4732, stored fuel that was pumped by the pump station to Building 4735, an 86,000-gallon day tank, located near Building 4008. A control building (Building 4320) was also located at the Fuel Tank Farm.
- Demolished in 1999.²

Site Description:

 Building 4732 had a capacity of 1.5 million gallons, and measured 74 feet in diameter and 48 feet high. It was above ground, vented and constructed of carbon steel. The Fuel Tank Farm also contained a pump station and interconnecting piping systems, a control building, concrete supports and foundations, asphalt paving and chain link fencing.²

Relevant Site Information:

• There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4732.³

Radiological Surveys:

- Prior to construction of the Fuel Tank Farm, the area of the Old ESG Storage Yard was surveyed to confirm that the area was free of radiological contamination.¹
- This site was included in the Area IV Radiological Characterization Survey, conducted in 1994 through 1995.
 - o Scope/Purpose: Designed to locate and characterize any previously unknown areas of elevated radioactivity in Area IV.
 - o Background: 15.6 μR/hr.
 - O Acceptable Limit: Less than 5 μR/hr above background.
 - o The survey found the area to be below acceptable limits.

Status:

• The Fuel Tank Farm and associated piping were demolished in 1999.²

- 1- ETEC Document, GEN-ZR-008, "Radiological Survey of the ESG Salvage Yard (Old), Rocketdyne Barrel Storage Yard, and New Salvage Yard (T583)," August 22, 1988.
- 2- ETEC Document, GEN-SP-00051, "Removal of Fuel Oil Storage and Distribution System," November 2, 1998.
- 3- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 4- Rocketdyne Document, A4CM-ZR-0011, Rev. A, "Area IV Radiological Characterization Survey," August 15, 1996.
- 5- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.
- 6- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.

Photograph – Building 4732



Group C

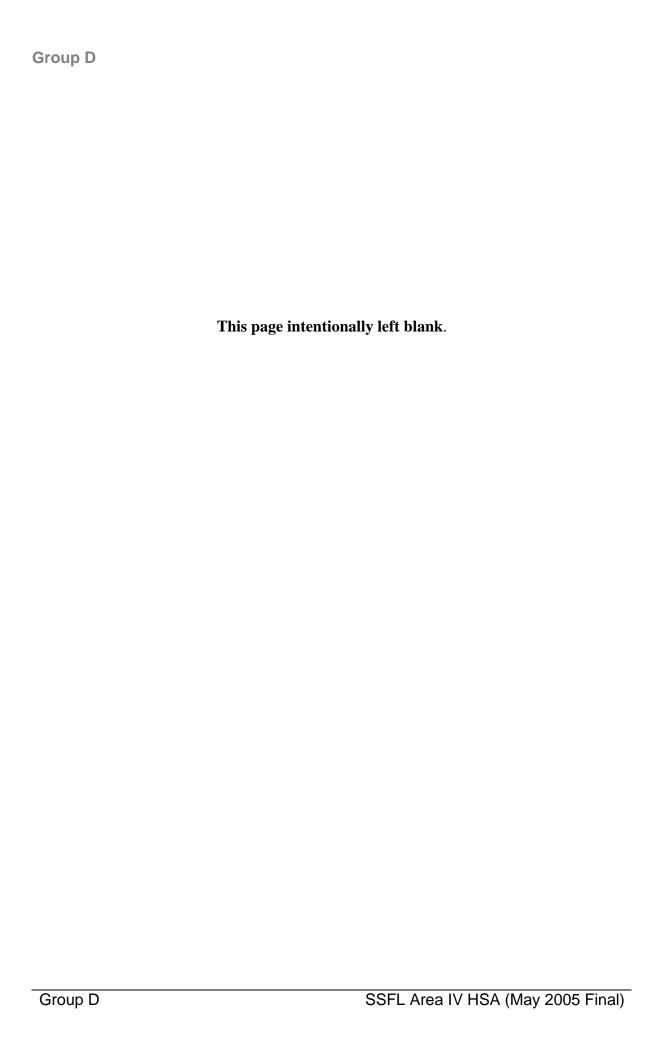
This page intentionally left blank.

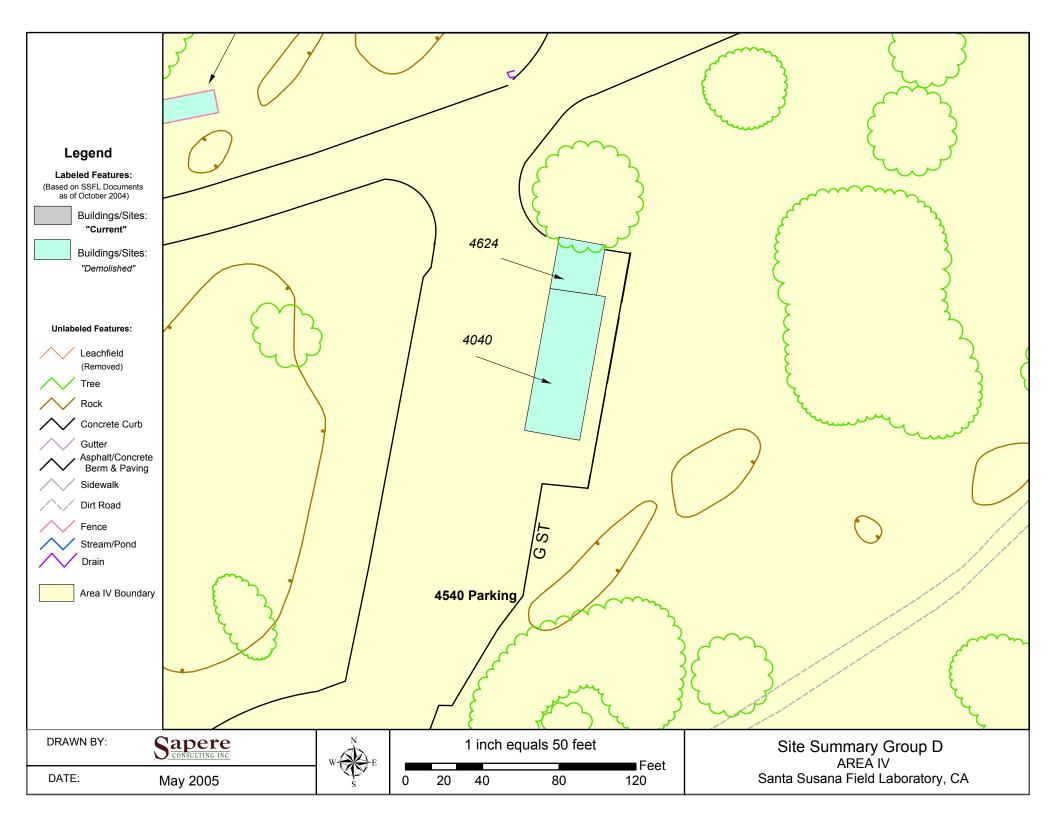
Group D Map

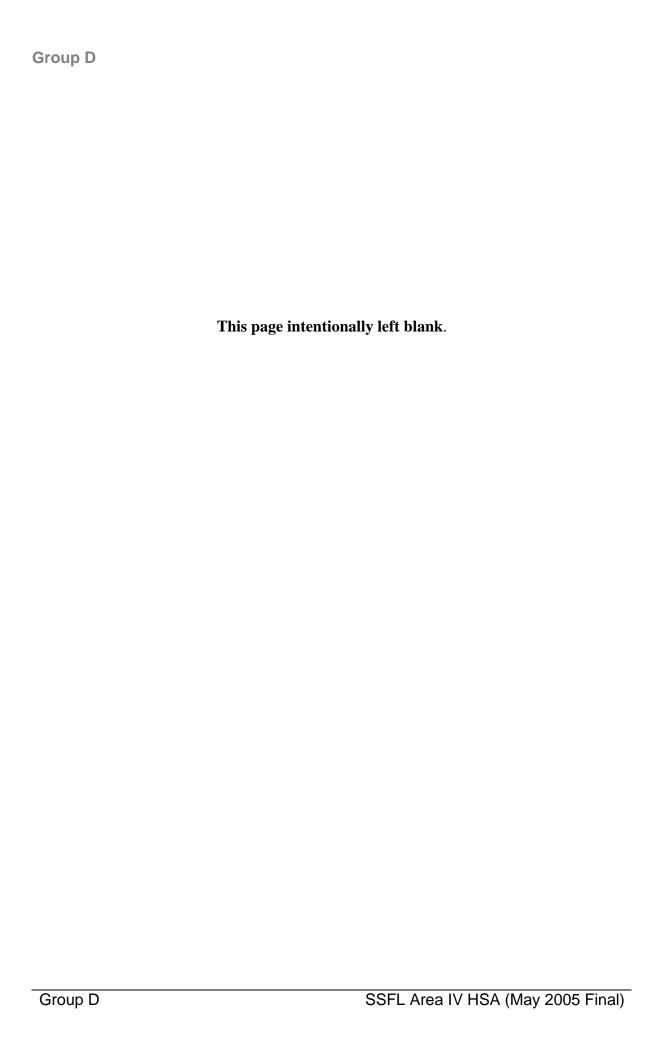
Building 4040

Includes Building 4624, Fire Truck Canopy

Parking Lot 4540







Site Summary - Building 4040

Site Identification:

Building 4040
Protective Services Control Center
Contaminated Medical Facility
Facilities and Industrial Engineering
Office Supply Storage
Energy Technology Engineering Center (ETEC) Equipment Storage
Includes Building 4624, Fire Truck Canopy

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in 1960 as an office building.¹
- Building 4040 housed a health physics counting lab for an unspecified period of time.²
 - o The lab used sealed check sources and a laboratory low-background alpha/beta counting system. This system would have been used for counting air samples and wipe samples with activities permitted under a blanket use authorization for health physics to use radiation-counting equipment.
- Demolished in 1997.²

Site Description:

- Building 4040 was a 2,800-square-foot structure with steel walls, a steel roof and a concrete slab floor. 1
- Building 4624, a fire truck canopy, was adjacent to Building 4040 and appears only on the 1962 Industrial Planning Map.³

Relevant Site Information:

- Building 4040, housed sealed check sources and a laboratory low-background alpha/beta counting system, used for counting air samples and wipe samples. Such activities would have been permitted under a blanket use authorization for health physics to use radiation-counting equipment.² Sealed sources were checked annually to ensure that no leaks had occurred.
- There are no additional Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4040.⁴

Radiological Surveys:

• Direct frisk surveys were performed in February 1996 and survey results were below the acceptable limits.⁵

- A smear survey was performed in February 16, 1996 and the survey results were below the acceptable limits (Acceptable Limits: 20 dpm/100 cm² alpha, 100 dpm/100cm² beta).⁵
- Ambient gamma was measured in 4040 on February 20, 1996. Levels between 10 μ R/hr and 12 μ R/hr were detected.⁵
- Direct frisk survey were performed in May 1, 1997, and survey results were below the acceptable limits (NDA).⁶

Status:

• Building 4040 was demolished in 1997.²

References:

- 1- DOE Document, N-083E-A02-DV001, Rev. A, "Site Development and Facility Utilization Planning FY 1984-FY 1989," April 1984.
- 2- Personnel Interview, Phil Rutherford, September 4, 2003.
- 3- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 4- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 5- Rockwell International Internal Document, no document number, Radiation Survey Report, Building T040, 1996.
- 6- Rockwell International Internal Document, no document number, Radiation Survey Report, Building T040, 1997.
- 7- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.

Photograph – Building 4040



This page intentionally left blank.

Site Summary - Parking Lot 4540

Site Identification:

Site 4540 Parking Lot

Operational Use/History:

- Parking Lot 4540 was located directly south of Building 4040 and was used by personnel working in the building.
- Following the demolition of Building 4040 in 1997, Parking Lot 4540 was no longer used.¹

Site Description:

• Parking Lot 4540 was located directly south of Building 4040.²

Relevant Site Information:

• There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Parking Lot 4540.³

Radiological Surveys:

• Radiological surveys specific to Building 4540 have not been conducted. 1,3

Status:

• Building 4040 was demolished in 1997. Parking Lot 4540 is no longer used.

References:

- 1- Personnel Interview, Phil Rutherford, September 4, 2003.
- 2- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 3- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.

This page intentionally left blank.